2: Murphy G-4 (no date) 1953 AF15 East China AF15

471 the latter year, the government of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai collected similar figures for industries located in the Chinese Municipality (i.e., exclusive of the two foreign settlements).[8] The two sets of figures provide the most reliable indication available of the pre-1937 industrial pattern in Shanghai.

For the International Settlement

Industry	*Number of Factories*	*Number of Workers*
textiles	567	75,242
food, drink, and tobacco	155	35,886
machinery	1108	19,051
paper and printing	663	17,730
clothing	226	13,765
chemical (including soap, drugs, matches, and industrial chems.)	191	4,225
metal working	167	2,602
woodworking	98	2,010
bricks, pottery, and glass	45	1,637
vehicles (including boats)	20	1,292
leather and rubber goods	36	1,039
furniture	23	912
scientific and musical instruments and jewellers	22	640
public utilities	5	362
others	95	4,311
Totals	3421	170,704

471 392 The discrepancies of this list with Liu's figures on page 167 will be noted, in particular the relatively high place which it gives to machinery. It is obvious from the totals that the figures are not limited to factories employing over 30 workers, but the Council's Report indicates that they do not cover all the industrial establishments in the Settlement and are in general limited to those using power-driven machinery. This would help to account for the relatively higher place of machinery manufacturing, since the figures show that the average number of workers per factory producing machinery recorded in this survey is only 17. The figures also indicate the relatively larger-scale production in the textile, food-drink-tobacco, clothing, bricks-pottery-glass, vehicles, furniture,